

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.	
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One Week.....	15
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Notwithstanding the rebellion, the municipal election on hand in New York city wears its usual phase. There are several patriotic parties with their candidates in the field.

According to custom, the Tribune is at the head of the virtuous and honest portion of that city. His candidate, Mr. Odyke, according to the Tribune, has always opposed corruptions of all sorts in the city government. Our judgment, then, is, that his chances for the Mayoralty are of the slenderest sort. Greeley has a particular kind of honesty which is not at all popular in New York city. The Tribune looks rather despondingly toward Fernando Wood. The editor learns that Wood will not stand as a candidate. He will make a visit to Europe with his family, perhaps. Wood, the Tribune thinks, has wielded an extraordinary influence; and now, that he is nominated again, may decline with great elation. As an inducement, we may add, that if Wood will get out of the way, the Tribune will give him a send-off, in the way of a compliment; perhaps admit him into the mutual admiration society of honest men.

As usual, the *ins* are corrupt in that city, and the *outs* are honest; the latter are always willing and anxious to change places and risk the corruption. None of these parties are willing to remain virtuous at the cost of remaining out of office.

There is a marked difference between the opinions as expressed by the President and those of the ultra wing of Republicanism. Mr. Lincoln seems to be governed by a desire, while in preserving the Union, to keep the rights of the States and of the citizens secure. He has gone only so far as seemed absolutely necessary to preserve the nation, but Greeley & Co. seem to think they have a mission—a peculiar mission—to preside over the President. When Fremont exceeded his authority, and uttered his plundering proclamation, the President promptly stopped him and his proclamation. Of course Greeley & Co. stood on their heads at once, and swore the world had turned upside down. When the Bumblebee hunting of the Rocky Mountains was removed, and his gilded body guard sent to the right about, there was an explosion. Greeley & Co., like the frog in the fable, swelled up with wrath and bursted with an awful splutter, and swore the world had blown up. Recently, John Cochrane, an individual whose conscience was so tender upon the question of slavery a year since, that he thought it ought to be introduced and protected in all the States and Territories by the General Government, got a new revelation, and proposed, in a remote contingency, to turn the preservation of the Government into a John Brown raid, on a large scale. Cameron at once converted himself into a bladder, and all the Cochrane gas was pumped into him. He has been distending ever since. Of course it was all nonsense, and, therefore, the very article for the purpose. If the Union soldiers tried to save the Government, if they failed, and if a dozen or more contingencies happened, then, as a reward for his courage and constancy, his honorable wounds and patriotic devotion, he was to be placed cheek-by-jowl with the nigger whom Cameron & Co. treat, and rightfully treat, as too low to sit on juries, vote, or exercise the common privileges of a man. To arm the slaves was the plan. Of course all Abolitionists have been going up ever since, and Greeley & Co., seated on the very apex of the Cameron balloon, look down and swear at the world for its littleness.

The President and his Generals, one and all, condemn this policy. The country condemns and laughs at it as absurd and ornamental. Make a sensible proposition, that the slaves of rebels shall be confiscated, that they shall be employed by the Government in raising cotton, &c., and Union men will acquiesce; but to degrade and defeat the cause by arming the blacks to save the Union, is like setting the house or fire to keep your enemy from tearing it down.

Fortunately for the country, there are able advisers to the Government than these. Her Generals, with a wise prescience than those Littlebig Timios politicians, have addressed themselves to the work before them. They see to know what is just and proper, and act upon it with a laudable contempt for such tyros and demagogues. Their proclamations breathe the true spirit of patriotism, and of the American soldier. The President and Congress are acting for the benefit of the Union with a cautious regard for the rights and safety of citizens, as well as the best means for accomplishing the preservation of the Union. The policy is wrong, not only because it is of a savage warfare, but because it is not the right way to preserve the Union. It is not from any tenderness to rebels that the policy is condemned; for they, at least, defying all law and order, murdering, plundering, and themselves employing the savage and the negro as allies, are entitled to no mercy; but because it is the wrong way to accomplish what we all desire—the preservation of the Union under the Constitution. Greeley, Cochrane, Cameron & Co. can mutually swell, burst and die, as the result of their efforts will only be a stronger condemnation of them and their schemes.

The anxiety to get help from Europe is a beautiful comment on the boasting of the chivalry. They can't rely on themselves; but are ready to call in a foreign power, and put themselves under its protection. A few years ago the Southern people would have crucified the man who had proposed to sell out the South to a foreign power.

Mason and Slidell were seen by the officers of the Florida (which joined the Port Royal expedition last week), standing on the quarter deck of the San Joaquin, habited in white duck suits and Panama hats. It is to be hoped that some of the Boston relief societies have given them cooler integuments. The weather is not tropical in the shadow of Bunker hill.

The London Times points out that it is to the advantage of England to aid the Southern Confederacy, as it will check, if not annihilate, the power of the Great Republic, and adds, that by no other means could slavery be extinguished. The Union disolved, the whole power of the nation is given to protect the institution. No power would feel sufficiently strong to dare to interfere with it; but this support with slavery, confined and limited in territory, would be in the course of rapid extinction. This course of reasoning is evidently just. The Southern Confederacy, from the very nature of the peculiar institution, would be confined to its present limits. The civilized world would oppose its progress, and find excuses for curtailing its power, and checking it at every turn. It would be confined to its present territory, and gradually decreasing, would finally exist in only the sugar and cotton growing regions. Slavery is adapted, and well adapted, to Kentucky; but once girdle the State with a hostile border, and slave labor would cease to be profitable. When that time came, and any one not utterly blind to natural consequences could see that it must come, the master would gradually sell his slave property to where it could be made profitable. Every slave removed would deteriorate the value of those remaining, for white labor would supersede it, because it would be attended with none of the risks belonging to slave property. The example of one neighbor would infect a whole country. Slave labor would become an expense. This would be the case in all the border States.

The result would be that in the extreme Southern States there would be the natural increase, to which would be added the influx from the border States. The time would arrive, and soon arrive, when the black population would exceed the white in numbers. All white labor and white laborers would be compelled to fly from those States. Then, on a larger and more terrible scale, would be re-enacted the horrible scene of St. Domingo, and another Southern would be the black Emperor. This result is no matter of conjecture, for we have the historical example before us. Slavery, a real benefit now to both races, would turn to be the awfulest conceivable curse upon each, and the whole power of the Government of the United States, or whatever States might be adjoining, would have to be used, not to free the blacks, but to exterminate them.

This action on the part of Buckner indicates one of two objects: either that he is preparing to retreat by forced marches, and ravage as he goes, or that he is determined to desolate that entire region of country in forced contributions of food for his army—proving, beyond a doubt, that he finds himself in a dangerous position, from which, without any action on the part of our forces, his only exit will be in falling back upon Nashville. It is a question, however, to be settled by our military authorities whether this action will be to fall back without interruption or interception.

ABOLITION VS. THE ADMINISTRATION. The Abolition organs, from the Anti-Slavery Standard down, have set up a malignant hue because the Administration will not adopt abolition tactics. They do not attack the cabinet directly, but try to throw discredit on the proclamations of Generals Sherman and Dix and the orders of General Halleck. They may as well be quiet, and let our military authorities whether they will be permitted to fall back without interruption or interception.

Gen. Dix may expect to see his proclamation repudiated by the Southern Confederacy, and that he had sent his armies to their assistance. This is so palpable a falsehood, and so little in accordance with what he replied to the Kentucky commissioners, that we scarcely expected it. He had all the facts before him, and knew as well as any one in the State the position that it had assumed. Camp Dick Robinson he knew of, and knew also that it was established because a line of Confederate camps had been stretched all along the northern border of Tennessee. The condition of affairs here was fully explained to him by Gen. W. Johnson, a secessionist, and Mr. W. T. Dudley, and he gave assurances that he did not intend to molest our State. What, then, do all his denials and evasions amount to but a confession that he has broken his word? If he had not done so, the peace in the State might have been preserved. Now that he has invaded Kentucky, the consequence be upon his own head and those whom he sent into Kentucky. In a few weeks they will be hurled out of Kentucky and driven back dispersed and disheartened to their homes—a fit conclusion to the broken pledges of him who was to be placed with the nigger whom Cameron & Co. treat, and rightfully treat, as too low to sit on juries, vote, or exercise the common privileges of a man. To arm the slaves was the plan.

Jeff. Davis reiterates the stale humbug about Kentucky's about to be invaded, and that he had sent his armies to their assistance. This is so palpable a falsehood, and so little in accordance with what he replied to the Kentucky commissioners, that we scarcely expected it. He had all the facts before him, and knew as well as any one in the State the position that it had assumed. Camp Dick Robinson he knew of, and knew also that it was established because a line of Confederate camps had been stretched all along the northern border of Tennessee. The condition of affairs here was fully explained to him by Gen. W. Johnson, a secessionist, and Mr. W. T. Dudley, and he gave assurances that he did not intend to molest our State. What, then, do all his denials and evasions amount to but a confession that he has broken his word? If he had not done so, the peace in the State might have been preserved. Now that he has invaded Kentucky, the consequence be upon his own head and those whom he sent into Kentucky. In a few weeks they will be hurled out of Kentucky and driven back dispersed and disheartened to their homes—a fit conclusion to the broken pledges of him who was to be placed with the nigger whom Cameron & Co. treat, and rightfully treat, as too low to sit on juries, vote, or exercise the common privileges of a man. To arm the slaves was the plan.

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J. A. DUNYON, Secretary.

W. A. DICKWELL, Deacon Long, J. P. MARSHALL, Dr. J. C. COOPER, H. Hutchinson, Jacob L. Sawyer, William Moseman, Dr. A. H. Allin, B. G. Lewis, F. W. Avery.

Franklin Insurance Company, Office of the FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., 1863.

A meeting of stockholders was held on this day, to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the present year, the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES THOMAS, President.

Directors:—James B. White, William White, William Hincks, William Terry, James S. Moore, W. G. Anderson, Joseph L. Torlitt, Warden Newcomer, James H. H. Hutchinson, Jacob L. Sawyer, William Moseman, Dr. A. H. Allin, B. G. Lewis, F. W. Avery.

Secretary:—N. MILLER.

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JAMES TREASY.

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